# Wiv <br> <br> A PORTRAIT OF CHILDREN <br> <br> A PORTRAIT OF CHILDREN IN CANADA IN CANADA STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT 

 STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT}

```
target Groups ProJEct
```



## A PORTRAIT OF CHILDREN IN CANADA

## STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

Reference No. 47017

Target Groups Project
Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division
October 1991

Price: $\$ 10.00$
*Egalement disponible en français.

## INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by the Target Groups Project of Statistics Canada as a supplement to A Portrait of Children in Canada (Catalogue 89-520), which was released in September 1990. The tables in this statistical compendium provide both updated material and new data series.

The information has been integrated from a wide variety of Statistics Canada and other federal government sources to present an overview of the most representative demographic, family, education, health, and income characteristics of Canadian children. It is hoped that this information will provide an interesting and useful background to the continuing discussion of children's issues.

Unless otherwise indicated, "children" refers to the population under age 15. However, because the data are drawn from different sources, the age range may vary from table to table.

Comments or questions should be directed to Colin Lindsay or Mary Sue Devereaux, 7th Floor, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OT6, or by calling (613) 951-8645.

Copies of A Portrait of Children in Canada may be ordered, along with other Target Groups publications, by sending in the order form at the end of this report. Other Target Groups publications include: The Family in Canada; Youth in Canada; Immigrants in Canada; Women in Canada; A Portrait of Seniors in Canada; and Canadians in the Pre-retirement Years: A Profile of People Aged 55-64.

## LIST OF TABLES

1. Number of children in Canada, 1921-1990
2. Projections of number of children, 1996-2011
3. Number of children, by province and territory, 1990
4. Live births, by sex, 1960-1989
5. Infant mortality, by sex, 1960-1989
6. Causes of infant deaths, by sex, 1989
7. Deaths among children aged 1-14, 1960-1989
8. Causes of death of children aged 1-14, 1989
9. Suicide rates, by age and sex, 1989
10. Homicide victims aged 10 and under, 1976-1989
11. Children with AIDS
12. Living arrangements of children, 1976 and 1986
13. Dependent children involved in divorces, by party obtaining custody, 19781989
14. Children with a disability, 1986
15. Selected characteristics of children aged 5-14 with a disability living in households, 1986
16. Enrolment in elementary-secondary schools, by grade level, 1960-61 to 1989-90
17. Enrolment of four- and five-year-olds, 1980-81 to 1989-90
18. Participation rates in second language programs in public schools, by province and level, 1970-71 to 1988-89
19. Enrolment in French immersion programs by grade level, Canada excluding Quebec, 1980-81 to 1988-89
20. Television viewing by children, 1989
21. Percentage of mothers employed, by age of youngest child, 1981-1990
22. Day care spaces, by type, 1971-1990
23. Children under age 6 in day care with mothers in labour force, 1986 and 1990
24. Incidence of low income, 1980-1989
25. Estimated number of children in care under Canada Assistance Plan, by province, 1990
26. Federal Child Tax Credit, 1978-79 to 1988-89
27. Young offenders, by type of offence, 1985-1989
28. Decisions and dispositions in youth court, 1986-87 to 1989-90
29. Children among visible minorities and aboriginal people, 1986
30. Selected indicators for registered Indian children living on reserves, 19601989
31. Immigrant children, 1975-1989
32. Region of birth of children immigrating to Canada, 1989

## HIGHLIGHTS

* In 1990, there were almost 5.6 million Canadians under the age of 15. While this figure was up slightly from 1986, there were still over 1 million fewer children in 1990 than in 1966, when the ranks of young Canadians were swollen by children born during the postwar baby boom.
* Children's share of the Canadian population is at its lowest level this century. In 1990, just $21 \%$ of all Canadians were under the age of 15 . In comparison, the figure had been over $30 \%$ for most of the period 19211966.
* There were 393,000 live births in Canada in 1989, the highest single-year total since 1965. Nevertheless, the number of births per 1,000 population remains low by historical standards.
* The infant mortality rate in 1989, at 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, was only about a quarter of that in 1960 (27.3). There was an especially sharp decline in infant mortality among aboriginal people. In 1988, there were 13 infant deaths per 1,000 live births among registered Indians living on reserves, down from 82 in 1960. Infant mortality among aboriginals, though, is still almost double that for the overall population.
* Accidents and other adverse effects such as homicide and suicide were the leading cause of death of children under 15 years of age. Death rates in this age range, however, are very low.
* Children were somewhat less likely to be homicide victims in the late 1980s than in earlier years. For example, an average of 45 children aged 10 and under were murdered each year between 1987 and 1989. This compared with an average of 55 per year in the 1976-1986 period.
* As of September 1991, 63 Canadian children had been diagnosed as having AIDS. Most of these cases were as a result of perinatal transmission.
* The vast majority of Canadian children -- 86\% in 1986 -- live in two-parent families. The share in lone-parent families, however, has risen from $9 \%$ in 1976 to $12 \%$ in 1986.
* Since 1978, the parents of almost 700,000 dependent children have divorced. In the majority of cases, custody was awarded to the mother, although joint custody is becoming more common. In 1989, joint custody arrangements were made for more than $12 \%$ of children involved in
divorces, up from just over 1\% in 1986.
* Around a quarter of a million Canadian children -- 5\% of the total -- have a disability. Very few of these children live in institutions, and a relatively small minority have severe disabilities.
* Changes in the number of Canadian children are reflected in enrolment in elementary and secondary schools. In 1989, just over 5 million children were enrolled in these schools. While this figure has crept up since 1985, it is still three-quarters of a million below the peak in 1970.
* The proportion of students attending private schools has risen gradually during the past 20 years. In 1989-90, private schools accounted for 4.6\% of elementary-secondary enrolment. This was down slightly from the peak of $4.8 \%$ in the mid-1980s, but up from $2.4 \%$ in 1970-71.
* The majority of public school students are learning a second official language. As well, enroiment in French immersion programs outside Quebec has risen steadily throughout the 1980s.
* A growing share of children have mothers employed outside the home. In $1990,63 \%$ of women with at least one child younger than age 16 worked, up from $50 \%$ in 1981 . As well, the majority ( $53 \%$ ) of women with a child younger than age 3 had a job outside the home.
* By 1990, there were more than 300,000 licensed or provincially approved day care spaces in Canada. However, available space represented just 18\% of children under age 6 whose mothers were in the labour force.
* Children constitute a disproportionate share of low-income Canadians. In 1989, $15 \%$ of children under age 16 lived in low-income families; these children made up $27 \%$ of all people classified as low income.
* Children in lone-parent families are particularly likely to be in low-income situations. In 1989, $51 \%$ of lone-parent families headed by a woman under age 65 had low incomes.
* Young offenders under age 17 accounted for $7.5 \%$ of all criminal offences in 1989.
* Children make up relatively large shares of Canada's visible minority populations. In 1986, $27 \%$ of all people in the groups identified as visible minorities and $36 \%$ of aboriginal people were under age 15.
* In 1989, more than one-fifth of all immigrants to Canada were children. This was up from the mid-1980s, when children had accounted for fewer than $18 \%$ of all immigrants, but down from more than $25 \%$ in the mid1970s.
* The largest share of children who immigrated to Canada in 1989 were born in Asia (35\%), followed by European countries other than Great Britain (24\%). The Middle East accounted for $11 \%$ of child immigrants, while Africa and the West Indies were each the sources of about 6\%. Fewer than $5 \%$ of immigrant children came from Central America, South America, Great Britain, or the United States.

Table 1: Number of children in Canada, 1921-1990

|  | Number of children |  |  | Total children | Total population | Children as \% of total population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under age 5 | 5-9 | 10-14 |  |  |  |
|  | 000s |  |  |  |  | \% |
| 1921 | 1,058.9 | 1,050.2 | 914.3 | 3,023.4 | 8787.9 | 34.4 |
| 1931 | 1,074.6 | 1,132.9 | 1,074.2 | 3,281.8 | 10,376.8 | 31.6 |
| 1941 | 1,051.9 | 1,045.8 | 1,100.9 | - 3,198.6 | 11,506.7 | 27.8 |
| 1951 | 1,722.1 | 1,397.8 | 1,130.8 | 4,250.7 | 14,009.4 | 30.3 |
| 1956 | 1,983.6 | 1,807.1 | 1,434.6 | 5,225.3 | 16,080.8 | 32.4 |
| 1961 | 2,256.4 | 2,079.5 | 1,856.0 | 6,191.9 | 18,238.2 | 34.0 |
| 1966 | 2,197.4 | 2,300.9 | 2,093.5 | 6,591.8 | 20,014.9 | 32.9 |
| 1971 | 1,816.2 | 2,254.0 | 2,310.7 | 6,380.9 | 21,568.3 | 29.6 |
| 1976 | 1,732.0 | 1,887.8 | 2,276.4 | 5,896.2 | 22,992.6 | 25.6 |
| 1981 | 1,783.4 | 1,776.9 | 1,920.9 | 5,481.1 | 24,343.2 | 22.5 |
| 1986 | 1,810.2 | 1,795.0 | 1,786.8 | 5,392.0 | 25,309.3 | 21.3 |
| 1990 | 1,879.6 | 1,851.9 | 1,828.3 | 5,559.8 | 26,584.0 | 20.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 91-210 and 93-101.

Table 2: Projections(1) of number of children, 1996-2011

|  | Number of children |  |  |  | Total <br> children | Total <br> population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under <br> age 5 | $5-9$ | $10-14$ |  |  |  |
| \% of total |  |  |  |  |  |
| population |  |  |  |  |  |  |$|$

(1) Projections based on assumption of fertility rate of 1.67 births per woman by 2011 and annual immigration of 200,000.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-520.

Table 3: Number of children, by province and territory, 1990

|  | Number of children |  |  | Total children | Total population | Children as \% of total provincial population | Children in province as \% of all children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under age 5 | 5-9 | 10-14 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 000s |  | \% | \% |
| Nfid. | 38.7 | 44.8 | 49.9 | 133.4 | 573.0 | 23.3 | 2.4 |
| P.E.I. | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 29.8 | 130.4 | 22.9 | 0.5 |
| N.S. | 60.9 | 60.6 | 62.3 | 183.9 | 891.6 | 20.6 | 3.3 |
| N.B. | 48.6 | 50.8 | 54.4 | 153.9 | 723.9 | 21.3 | 2.8 |
| Que. | 433.0 | 450.5 | 473.6 | 1,357.1 | 6,762.2 | 20.1 | 24.4 |
| Ont. | 686.5 | 656.5 | 634.7 | 1,977.7 | 9,731.2 | 20.3 | 35.6 |
| Man. | 84.1 | 79.2 | 77.0 | 240.3 | 1,089.9 | 22.0 | 4.3 |
| Sask. | 83.2 | 80.9 | 77.9 | 242.1 | 1,000.3 | 24.2 | 4.4 |
| Alta. | 210.2 | 195.6 | 177.9 | 583.7 | 2,469.8 | 23.6 | 10.5 |
| B.C. | 215.2 | 215.1 | 203.7 | 634.0 | 3,131.7 | 20.2 | 11.4 |
| Yukon | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 0.1 |
| N.W.T. | 6.9 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 17.4 | 54.0 | 32.2 | 0.3 |
| Canada | 1,879.6 | 1,851.9 | 1,828.3 | 5,559.8 | 26,584.0 | 20.9 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-210.

Table 4: Live births, by sex, 1960-1989

|  | Male | Female | Total | Birth <br> rate(1) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 246,029 | 232,522 | 478,551 | 26.8 |
| 1961 | 244,403 | 231,297 | 475,700 | 26.1 |
| 1962 | 240,870 | 228,823 | 469,693 | 25.3 |
| 1963 | 238,865 | 226,902 | 465,767 | 24.6 |
| 1964 | 232,657 | 220,258 | 452,915 | 23.5 |
| 1965 | 215,112 | 203,483 | 418,595 | 21.3 |
| 1966 | 198,928 | 188,782 | 387,710 | 19.4 |
| 1967 | 189,847 | 181,047 | 370,894 | 18.2 |
| 1968 | 187,489 | 176,821 | 364,310 | 17.6 |
| 1969 | 189,798 | 179,849 | 369,647 | 17.6 |
| 1970 | 191,435 | 180,553 | 371,988 | 17.5 |
| 1971 | 186,646 | 175,541 | 362,187 | 16.8 |
| 1972 | 178,782 | 168,537 | 347,319 | 15.9 |
| 1973 | 176,801 | 166,572 | 343,373 | 15.5 |
| 1974 | 177,686 | 167,959 | 345,645 | 15.6 |
| 1975 | 184,534 | 174,789 | 359,323 | 15.8 |
| 1976 | 184,832 | 175,155 | 359,987 | 15.7 |
| 1977 | 185,923 | 175,477 | 361,400 | 15.5 |
| 1978 | 183,879 | 174,973 | 358,852 | 15.3 |
| 1979 | 188,382 | 177,682 | 366,064 | 15.5 |
| 1980 | 190,395 | 180,314 | 370,709 | 15.5 |
| 1981 | 190,603 | 180,743 | 371,346 | 15.3 |
| 1982 | 191,307 | 181,775 | 373,082 | 15.1 |
| 1983 | 192,236 | 181,453 | 373,689 | 15.0 |
| 1984 | 193,678 | 183,353 | 377,031 | 15.0 |
| 1985 | 193,247 | 182,480 | 375,727 | 14.8 |
| 1986 | 191,043 | 181,870 | 372,913 | 14.7 |
| 1987 | 189,314 | 180,428 | 369,742 | 14.4 |
| 1988 | 192,989 | 183,806 | 376,795 | 14.5 |
| 1989 | 201,152 | 191,509 | 392,661 | 15.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

(1) Births per 1,000 population.

[^0]Table 5: Infant(1) mortality, by sex, 1960-1989

|  | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Deaths | Rate(2) | Deaths | Rate(2) | Deaths | Rate(2) |
| 1960 | 7,572 | 30.8 | 5,505 | 23.7 | 13,077 | 27.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,626 | 26.2 | 4,236 | 20.8 | 9,862 | 23.6 |
| 1970 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,056 | 21.2 | 2,945 | 16.3 | 7,001 | 18.8 |
| 1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,798 | 15.9 | 2,104 | 12.6 | 4,902 | 14.3 |
| 1980 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,217 | 11.6 | 1,651 | 9.2 | 3,868 | 10.4 |
| 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | 1,680 | 8.7 | 1,302 | 7.1 | 2,982 | 8.0 |
| 1987 | 1,660 | 8.7 | 1,278 | 7.0 | 2,938 | 7.9 |
| 1988 | 1,587 | 8.4 | 1,119 | 6.2 | 2,706 | 7.3 |
| 1989 | 1,547 | 8.0 | 1,158 | 6.3 | 2,705 | 7.2 |
|  | 1,606 | 8.0 | 1,189 | 6.2 | 2,795 | 7.1 |

(1) Under 1 year of age.
(2) Deaths per 1,000 live births.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 82-003S15 and 84-204.

Table 6: Causes of infant deaths(1), by sex, 1989

| Cause of death | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | $\%$ | Number | $\%$ | Number | $\%$ |
| Perinatal conditions(2) <br> Congenital <br> anomalies(3) | 693 | 43.2 | 476 | 40.0 | 1,169 | 41.8 |
| Sudden infant <br> death syndrome | 451 | 28.1 | 419 | 35.2 | 870 | 31.1 |
| Accidents/adverse <br> effects | 242 | 15.1 | 143 | 12.0 | 385 | 13.8 |
| Diseases of the <br> respiratory system | 37 | 2.3 | 27 | 2.3 | 64 | 2.3 |
| Diseases of the <br> nervous system | 33 | 1.9 | 28 | 2.4 | 59 | 2.1 |
| Other | 119 | 7.4 | 73 | 6.1 | 192 | 6.9 |
| Total | 1,606 | 100.0 | 1,189 | 100.0 | 2.795 | 100.0 |

(1) Under 1 year of age.
(2) For example, birth trauma, birth asphyxia.
(3) For example, anencephalus, splna bifida.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-003S12.

Table 7: Deaths among children aged 1-14, 1960-1989

|  | Deaths per 1,000 children aged |  |  | Total deaths of children aged 1-14 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | Number | $\%$ of all deaths |
| 1960 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 4,025 | 2.88 |
| 1965 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3,809 | 2.56 |
| 1970 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3,353 | 2.15 |
| 1975 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2,803 | 1.67 |
| 1980 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2,047 | 1.19 |
| 1985 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1,505 | 0.83 |
| 1986 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1,470 | 0.80 |
| 1987 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1,472 | 0.80 |
| 1988 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1,442 | 0.76 |
| 1989 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1,369 | 0.72 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 82-003, 84-202, and 84-204.

Table 8: Causes of deaths of children aged 1-14, 1989

| Cause of death | Children aged |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-4 |  | 5-9 |  | 10-14 |  |  |  |
|  | Number | \% | Number | \% | Number | \% | Number | \% |
| Accidents/adverse effects | 237 | 39.8 | 185 | 49.7 | 214 | 53.2 | 636 | 46.5 |
| Congenital anomalies(1) | 111 | 18.7 | 38 | 10.2 | 25 | 6.2 | 174 | 12.7 |
| Cancer | 59 | 9.9 | 64 | 17.2 | 51 | 12.7 | 174 | 12.7 |
| Diseases of the nervous system | 44 | 7.4 | 21 | 5.6 | 26 | 6.5 | 91 | 6.6 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system | 37 | 6.2 | 14 | 3.8 | 25 | 6.2 | 76 | 5.6 |
| Other | 107 | 18.0 | 50 | 13.4 | 61 | 15.2 | 218 | 15.9 |
| Total | 595 | 100.0 | 372 | 100.0 | 402 | 100.0 | 1,369 | 100.0 |

(1) For example, anencephalus, spina biflda.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-003S12.

Table 9: Suicide rates, by age and sex, 1989

|  | Male | Female |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | per 100,000 population |  |
| Under age 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| $10-14$ | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| $15-19$ | 22.7 | 3.2 |
|  |  |  |
| $20-24$ | 29.9 | 6.2 |
| $25-29$ | 28.4 | 6.7 |
| $30-34$ | 28.2 | 8.0 |
| $35-39$ | 26.6 | 8.7 |
| $40-44$ | 24.8 | 9.2 |
| $45-49$ | 25.3 | 12.7 |
| $50-54$ | 23.6 | 7.7 |
| $55-59$ | 27.5 | 8.8 |
| $60-64$ | 24.3 | 6.9 |
| $65-69$ | 25.9 | 7.3 |
| $70-74$ | 24.5 | 6.3 |
| $75-79$ | 24.6 | 6.5 |
| $80-84$ | 31.9 | 4.1 |
| 85 and over | 41.3 | 5.0 |
|  |  |  |

[^1]Table 10: Homicide victims aged 10 and under, 1976-1989

|  | Male | Female | Total(1) | As \% of all <br> homicide victims |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1976 | 31 | 30 | 61 | 9.1 |
| 1977 | 33 | 24 | 58 | 8.2 |
| 1978 | 33 | 31 | 64 | 9.7 |
| 1979 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 8.9 |
| 1980 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 6.7 |
| 1981 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 8.3 |
| 1982 | 28 | 19 | 47 | 7.0 |
| 1983 | 21 | 34 | 55 | 8.1 |
| 1984 | 36 | 33 | 69 | 10.3 |
| 1985 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 7.7 |
| 1986 | 29 | 21 | 52 | 9.1 |
| 1987 | 22 | 21 | 44 | 6.9 |
| 1988 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 7.4 |
| 1989 | 20 | 27 | 47 | 7.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

(1) Includes cases in which the sex was not known/reported.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 85-209 and 85-002, Vol. 10, No. 14, October, 1990.

Table 11: Children(1) with AIDS

|  | Number | $\%$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| Total pediatric cases of AIDS(2) | 63 | 100.0 |
| - \% of all AIDS cases | - | 1.2 |
| Year of diagnosis: |  |  |
| Pre-1983 | 4 | 6.3 |
| 1983 | 5 | 7.9 |
| 1984 | 5 | 7.9 |
| 1985 | 13 | 20.6 |
| 1986 | 5 | 7.9 |
| 1987 | 7 | 11.1 |
| 1988 | 8 | 12.7 |
| 1989 | 10 | 15.9 |
| 1990 | 4 | 6.3 |
| 1991 | 2 | 3.2 |
|  |  |  |
| Method of transmission: | 51 | 81.0 |
| - perinatal | 12. | 19.0 |
| - blood transfusion |  |  |
|  |  | 7 |
| Province: | 7 | 74.6 |
| Quebec | 7 | 11.1 |
| Ontario |  | 3.2 |
| British Columbia |  | 11.1 |
| Other |  |  |

(1) Aged 0-14 at time of diagnosis.
(2) Cases diagnosed as of September 1991.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Federal Centre for AIDS.

Table 12: Living arrangements of children, 1976 and 1986

|  | 1976 |  | 1986 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | $\%$ | Number | $\%$ |
| In husband-wife family | 000 s | 000 s |  |  |
| In lone-parent family | $5,204.4$ | 89.1 | $4,582.8$ | 85.5 |
| With other relatives | 520.9 | 8.9 | 666.7 | 12.4 |
| With non-relatives | 66.2 | 1.1 | 75.1 | 1.4 |
| Total | 48.9 | 0.8 | 36.3 | 0.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-106 and unpublished Census data.

Table 13: Dependent children involved in divorces, by party obtaining custody, 1978-1989

|  | Wife | Husband | Joint | Other <br> person/ <br> agency | No award | Total | Total number <br> of children |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1978 | 78.7 | 15.6 | $\ldots$ | 0.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 59,376 |
| 1979 | 78.7 | 15.8 | $\ldots$ | 0.2 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 57,856 |
| 1980 | 78.2 | 16.0 | $\ldots$ | 0.2 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 59,600 |
| 1981 | 77.9 | 15.8 | $\ldots$ | 0.3 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 62,434 |
| 1982 | 77.2 | 15.6 | $\ldots$ | 0.2 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 65,341 |
| 1983 | 74.9 | 15.8 | $\ldots$ | 0.2 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 64,221 |
| 1984 | 74.3 | 15.5 | $\ldots$ | 0.2 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 60,063 |
| 1985 | 72.7 | 15.2 | $\ldots$ | 0.3 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 56,336 |
| 1986 | 71.9 | 15.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 60,450 |
| 1987 | 74.7 | 13.6 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 53,699 |
| 1988 | 75.8 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 50,249 |
| 1989 | 74.1 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 50,333 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

... Not applicable.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 82-003 and 84-205.

Table 15: Selected characteristics of children aged 5-14 with a disability living in households, 1986

|  | Number | $\%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Disabled children aged 5-14 living in a household | 214,025 | 100.0 |
| School attendance: |  |  |
| $\quad$ - attending regular school | 108,260 | 50.6 |
| - enrolled in special school or class | 77,380 | 36.2 |
| - not attending school | 12,960 | 6.1 |
| - not stated | 15,425 | 7.2 |
|  |  |  |
| Education disruptions: | 12,865 | 6.0 |
| $\quad$ - began first year of school late |  | 16.9 |
| $\quad$ - school interrupted for long periods | 68,625 | 32.1 |
| $\quad$ - took longer than other children to achieve |  |  |
| present level of schooling | 67,155 | 31.4 |
| Take medication more than once per week |  |  |
| Families report disability-related expenses | 81,235 | 38.0 |
| not reimbursed | 8,280 | 3.9 |
| Housebound | 33,020 | 15.4 |
| Prevented from participation in physical activities |  |  |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-602.

Table 16: Enrolment(1) in elementary-secondary schools(2), by grade level, 1960-61 to 1989-90

|  | Kindergarten | Grades <br> $1-8$ | Grades <br> $9-13$ | Total | \% in <br> private <br> schools |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1960-61$ | 145.6 | $3,267.3$ | 788.8 | $4,201.7$ | 4.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1965-66$ | $267.8(3)$ | $3,679.8$ | $1,250.0$ | $5,197.6$ | 3.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1970-71$ | 350.2 | $3,815.6$ | $1,666.4$ | $5,832.2$ | 2.4 |
| $1971-72$ | 335.5 | $3,759.7$ | $1,706.7$ | $5,801.9$ | 2.4 |
| $1972-73$ | 341.7 | $3,663.9$ | $1,750.7$ | $5,756.3$ | 2.6 |
| $1973-74$ | 357.8 | $3,534.9$ | $1,794.2$ | $5,686.9$ | 2.8 |
| $1974-75$ | 386.5 | $3,434.1$ | $1,808.6$ | $5,629.2$ | 3.1 |
| $1975-76$ | 398.5 | $3,481.9(4)$ | $1,710.7(4)$ | $5,591.1$ | 3.3 |
| $1976-77$ | 390.9 | $3,406.6$ | $1,712.6$ | $5,510.1$ | 3.4 |
| $1977-78$ | 380.3 | $3,320.5$ | $1,706.4$ | $5,407.2$ | 3.5 |
| $1978-79$ | 381.6 | $3,207.8$ | $1,701.3$ | $5,290.7$ | 3.7 |
| $1979-80$ | 385.6 | $3,119.3$ | $1,676.6$ | $5,181.5$ | 3.8 |
| $1980-81$ | 397.6 | $3,071.3$ | $1,634.2$ | $5,103.1$ | 4.1 |
| $1981-82$ | 391.5 | $3,069.9$ | $1,559.6$ | $5,021.0$ | 4.3 |
| $1982-83$ | 399.7 | $3,049.1$ | $1,542.2$ | $4,991.0$ | 4.5 |
| $1983-84$ | 401.1 | $3,022.5$ | $1,548.3$ | $4,971.9$ | 4.6 |
| $1984-85$ | 413.7 | $3,004.1$ | $1,525.4$ | $4,943.2$ | 4.8 |
| $1985-86$ | 422.1 | $2,989.0$ | $1,513.9$ | $4,925.0$ | 4.8 |
| $1986-87$ | 430.1 | $2,996.5$ | $1,508.7$ | $4,935.3$ | 4.6 |
| $1987-88$ | 440.7 | $3,022.2$ | $1,507.4$ | $4,970.3$ | 4.6 |
| $1988-89$ | 458.5 | $3,057.1$ | $1,506.0$ | $5,021.6$ | 4.6 |
| $1989-90$ | 472.1 | $3,097.0$ | $1,513.9$ | $5,083.0$ | 4.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

(1) Includes ungraded students; excludes blind and deaf.
(2) Public, private and federal schools.
(3) Includes private kindergartens and nursery schools.
(4) Grades 1-8 increase because of inciusion of Quebec Secondary II. In earlier years, only Secondary I was ciassified with Grades 1-8.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 81-229, 81-568, and 81-569.

Table 17: Enrolment of four- and five-year-olds, 1980-81 to 1989-90

|  | Four-year-olds |  | Five-year-olds |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> enrolled | $\%$ of population <br> aged 4 | Number <br> enrolled | $\%$ of population <br> aged 5 |
| $1980-81$ | 127.7 | 36.1 | 325.8 | 91.7 |
| $1981-82$ | 119.2 | 33.7 | 331.7 | 93.2 |
| $1982-83$ | 123.3 | 35.2 | 333.7 | 94.0 |
| $1983-84$ | 126.5 | 35.6 | 333.2 | 94.8 |
| $1984-85$ | 131.4 | 36.0 | 341.6 | 95.9 |
| $1985-86$ | 135.4 | 37.1 | 346.6 | 94.9 |
| $1986-87$ | 142.5 | 39.3 | 349.4 | 95.6 |
| $1987-88$ | 151.0 | 41.5 | 350.8 | 96.7 |
| $1988-89$ | 168.4 | 46.1 | 355.3 | 97.2 |
| $1989-90$ | 175.7 | 47.8 | 362.9 | 98.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Table 18: Participation rates(1) in second language programs(2) in public schools, by province and level, 1970-71 to 1988-89

|  | Canada excluding Quebec |  | Quebec(3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Elementary | Secondary | Total |  |  |  |  |  | K-6 | $7-11$ | Total |
|  |  | $\%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1970-71$ | 28.6 | 55.8 | 38.3 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 63.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1977-78$ | 44.2 | 42.2 | 43.4 | 37.0 | 98.0 | 64.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1978-79$ | 46.7 | 43.6 | 45.5 | 37.0 | 98.0 | 64.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1979-80$ | 47.9 | 43.2 | 46.1 | 37.0 | 98.0 | 63.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1980-81$ | 49.2 | 41.9 | 46.4 | 37.0 | 98.0 | 62.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1981-82$ | 51.2 | 41.7 | 47.6 | 42.2 | 98.0 | 65.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1982-83$ | 53.0 | 39.8 | 48.0 | 40.8. | 98.0 | 63.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1983-84$ | 50.7 | 39.5 | 46.3 | 40.1 | 98.0 | 63.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1984-85$ | 51.7 | 44.7 | 49.0 | 40.3 | 98.0 | 62.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1985-86$ | 53.5 | 46.8 | 50.8 | 40.7 | 98.0 | 61.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1986-87$ | 56.1 | 47.3 | 52.6 | 41.8 | 98.0 | 61.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1987-88$ | 58.1 | 47.4 | 53.8 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 62.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1988-89$ | 59.6 | 47.1 | 54.7 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 63.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(1) Percentage of eligible enrolment.
(2) English in Quebec; French in the other provinces and the territories.
(3) In Quebec, English is compulsory for all students in the French school system from Grade 4 through graduation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-257.

Table 19: Enrolment in French immersion programs by grade level, Canada excluding Quebec 1980-81 to 1988-89

|  | Pre-elementary <br> to Grade 3 | Grades 4 to 6 | Total |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $1980-81$ | 35,497 | 17,753 | 53,250 |  |
| $1981-82$ | 42,411 | 20,995 | 63,406 |  |
| $1982-83$ | 48,318 | 21,900 | 70,218 |  |
| $1983-84$ | 62,781 | 27,998 | 90,779 |  |
| $1984-85$ | 72,146 | 33,490 | 105,636 |  |
| $1985-86$ | 82,305 | 38,317 | 120,622 |  |
| $1986-87$ | 90,635 | 44,467 | 135,102 |  |
| $1987-88$ | 96,979 | 49,648 | 146,627 |  |
| $1988-89$ | 103,346 | 56,669 | 160,015 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Statistics Canada, Cataiogue 81-257.

Table 20: Television viewing by children, 1989

| Program type | Children aged |  | Total Canadian population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2-11 | 12-17 |  |
|  |  | \% |  |
| Drama | 26.2 | 29.8 | 27.9 |
| Comedy | 22.8 | 26.1 | 15.3 |
| Variety/games | 8.9 | 9.2 | 11.1 |
| News/public affairs/ documentary | 9.1 | 11.6 | 21.9 |
| Instruction | 11.2 | 1.6 | 2.9 |
| Sports | 3.2 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| Music/dance | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Religion | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Other | 17.2 | 12.9 | 11.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average number of hours per week | 20.3 | 18.1 | 23.4 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 87-208.

Table 21: Percentage of mothers employed, by age of youngest child, 1981-1990

|  | Age of youngest child |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than 3 | 3-5 | 6-15 | Total with children less than 16 |
|  | \% |  |  |  |
| 1981 | 39.2 | 47.1 | 57.2 | 50.0 |
| 1982 | 39.3 | 46.7 | 55.9 | 49.2 |
| 1983 | 41.8 | 48.1 | 55.7 | 50.1 |
| 1984 | 44.2 | 49.5 | 57.9 | 52.3 |
| 1985 | 46.7 | 52.3 | 59.5 | 54.4 |
| 1986 | 49.3 | 54.7 | 62.3 | 57.1 |
| 1987 | 50.5 | 56.7 | 64.5 | 58.9 |
| 1988 | 51.8 | 58.5 | 67.0 | 60.9 |
| 1989 | 52.8 | 59.6 | 69.3 | 62.6 |
| 1990 | 53.4 | 59.6 | 70.4 | 63.3 |
| 000s of working mothers (1990) | 499 | 358 | 1,135 | 1,992 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-001, 71-220 and 71-529.

1. Totals include a small number of male lone parents.

Table 22: Day care spaces, by type, 1971-1990

|  | Day care <br> centre(1) spaces |  | Family day <br> care(2) spaces |  | Total day <br> care spaces |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | $\%$ | Number | $\%$ | Number | $\%$ |
|  | 16,791 | 96.5 | 600 | 3.5 | 17,391 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 | 65,281 | 93.3 | 4,671 | 6.7 | 69,952 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980 | 98,238 | 90.0 | 10,903 | 10.0 | 109,141 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 169,751 | 88.2 | 22,623 | 11.8 | 192,374 | 100.0 |
| 1986 | 197,802 | 89.7 | 22,715 | 10.3 | 220,517 | 100.0 |
| 1987 | 216,685 | 89.0 | 26,860 | 11.0 | 243,545 | 100.0 |
| 1988 | 232,787 | 88.3 | 30,839 | 11.7 | 263,626 | 100.0 |
| 1989 | 259,891 | 87.2 | 38,192 | 12.8 | 298,083 | 100.0 |
| 1990 | 282,465 | 88.1 | 38,159 | 11.9 | 320,624 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(1) Licensed or provincially approved day care centres.
(2) Private famllies selected and supervised by a government or authorized private agency.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Status of Day Care in Canada.

Table 23: Children under age 6 in day care with mothers in labour force, 1986 and 1990

| Age group | Number in day care |  | \% of all <br> children served |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1986 | 1990 | 1986 | 1990 |
| 17 months | 13,961 | 16,674 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| $18-35$ months | 27,610 | 30,521 | 9.2 | 9.7 |
| $3-5$ years | 134,835 | 177,804 | 22.4 | 27.7 |
| Total | 176,406 | 224,999 | 14.6 | 17.8 |

[^2]$\qquad$
$$
n
$$

Table 25: Estimated number of children in care(1) under Canada Assistance Plan, by province(2), 1990

|  | Number | \% of relevant <br> population(3) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland | 740 | 0.51 |
| Prince Edward Island | 240 | 0.67 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,520 | 0.77 |
| New Brunswick | 1,350 | 0.67 |
| Ontario | 3,230 | 0.43 |
| Manitoba | 2,420 | 1.15 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,680 | 0.94 |
| Alberta | 6,220 | 0.53 |
| British Columbia | 180 | 0.78 |
| Yukon | 290 | 2.37 |
| Northwest Territories | 30,180 | 1.44 |
| Total | 0.60 |  |

(1) Children In care can include children in foster homes, group homes and similar residentlal facilities; temporary or permanent guardianship; protective care; etc. Because programs and definitions vary between provinces, numbers are not comparable from one province to another.
(2) Data for Quebec not available.
(3) The age groups covered by the term "child" vary from province to province: 0-15 in Newtoundland, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan; 0-17 in Prince Edward Island, Ontarlo, Manitoba, Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territorles; and 0-18 in New Brunswick and Brltish Columbia.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Basic Facts on Social Security Programs, 1990.

Table 26: Federal Child Tax Credit, 1978-79 to 1988-89

|  | Number of families receiving Credit (millions) | Number of children under the program (millions) | $\%$ of children aged 0-17 | Total amount of Credits (billions of constant 1988 \$) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1978-79 | 2.47 | 5.27 | 73.9 | 1.70 |
| 1979-80 | 2.46 | 5.11 | 72.9 | 1.66 |
| 1980-81 | 2.48 | 5.13 | 74.0 | 1.64 |
| 1981-82 | 2.46 | 5.04 | 73.6 | 1.54 |
| 1982-83 | 2.64 | 5.27 | 78.1 | 1.96 |
| 1983-84 | 2.58 | 5.13 | 77.0 | 1.78 |
| 1984-85 | 2.54 | 5.08 | 76.9 | 1.76 |
| 1985-86 | 2.48 | 4.99 | 75.8 | 1.68 |
| 1986-87 | 2.32 | 4.76 | 72.7 | 1.71 |
| 1987-88 | 2.27 | 4.59 | 69.8 | 1.71 |
| 1988-89 | 2.28 | 4.70 | 71.4 | 1.97 |

Source: Heatlh and Welfare Canada, Social Security Statitistics, 1963-64 to 1987-88 and Basic Facts on Social Security Programs, 1990.

|  | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Homicide |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 51 | 38 | 35 | 50 | 49 |
| \%(2) | 7.2 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 7.4 |
| Sexual assault |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 1,443 | 1,640 | 1,871 | 1,852 | 2,169 |
| \%(2) | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 8.1 |
| All violent offences |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 12,938 | 14,744 | 15,668 | 16,917 | 20,480 |
| \%(2) | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.2 |
| Property offences |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 107,449 | 115,441 | 108,901 | 104,840 | 110,045 |
| \%(2) | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 |
| All criminal code offences |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 156,609 | 172,480 | 164,732 | 162,726 | 179,668 |
| \%(2) | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| Drug offences |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 4,290 | 4,767 | 4,117 | 4,112 | 4,253 |
| \%(2) | 7.4 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| All offences |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 188,958 | 214,568 | 206,551 | 203,216 | 225,766 |
| \%(2) | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.5 |

(1) Includes all persons aged 17 or less charged with an offence or dealt with "informaily" by the police.
(2) The percentage refers to the number of young offenders as a proportion of all confirmed offences known to police.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

|  | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of cases heard | 48,089 | 49,920 | 49,346 | 52,432 |
| Number found guilty | 35,872 | 36,362 | 35,829 | 37,430 |
| \% found guilty | 74.6 | 72.8 | 72.6 | 71.4 |
| \% disposition of guilty findings: |  |  |  |  |
| Probation | 50.6 | 49.2 | 48.9 | 48.3 |
| Fine | 14.7 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 14.1 |
| Custody |  |  |  |  |
| - secure | 10.8 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.9 |
| - open | 10.1 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 11.7 |
| Community service | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.2 |
| Absolute discharge | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Other disposition | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Total dispositions | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistics Canda, Catalogue 85-002, Vol.10, No. 19, November 1990.

Table 29: Children among visible minorities and aboriginal people, 1986

|  | Number under <br> age 15 | \% of people <br> in group |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Visible minorities: |  |  |
| Black | 96,495 | 27.1 |
| Chinese | 91,930 | 23.5 |
| Indo-Pakistani | 87,930 | 29.2 |
| West Asian and Arab | 40,245 | 26.9 |
| Filipino | 29,000 | 28.3 |
| Southeast Asian | 26,485 | 30.4 |
| Latin American | 16,365 | 26.8 |
| Japanese | 12,140 | 22.9 |
| Korean | 8,770 | 30.0 |
| Pacific Islander | 2,905 | 33.5 |
|  |  |  |
| Total visible minorities(1) | 425,215 | 27.0 |
| Aboriginal people | 259,770 | 36.4 |

(1) Includes those with multiple ethnicity.

Source: Statistics Canada, Profile of Visible Minority and Aboriginal
Peopies, Employment Equity Program.

Table 30: Selected indicators for registered Indian children living on reserves, 1960-1989

|  | Infant deaths per <br> 1,000 live births | \% of students staying <br> in school until Grades <br> 12 or 13 | \% of children <br> in care |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1960 | 82.0 | 3.4 |  |
| 1963 | 70.4 | 4.1 | .. |
| 1968 | 48.6 | 10.6 | .. |
| 1973 | 40.6 | 17.4 | 4.6 |
| 1978 | 26.5 | 17.2 | 5.9 |
| 1983 | 18.2 | 30.5 | 6.5 |
| 1986 | 17.5 | 42.2 | 4.2 |
| 1987 | 11.7 | 40.2 | 3.5 |
| 1988 | 12.7 | 41.4 | 3.8 |
| 1989 | .. | 41.6 | 3.9 |
|  |  | 3.9 |  |

.. Figures not available.
Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Basic Departmental Data.

Table 31: Immigrant children, 1975-1989

|  | Number | \% of all <br> immigrants |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1975 | 51,122 | 27.2 |
| 1976 | 38,119 | 25.5 |
| 1977 | 27,184 | 23.7 |
| 1978 | 18,148 | 21.0 |
| 1979 | 24,841 | 22.2 |
| 1980 | 32,544 | 22.7 |
| 1981 | 26,907 | 20.9 |
| 1982 | 24,121 | 19.9 |
| 1983 | 15,629 | 17.5 |
| 1984 | 15,432 | 17.4 |
| 1985 | 15,152 | 18.0 |
| 1986 | 17,954 | 18.1 |
| 1987 | 30,807 | 20.3 |
| 1988 | 37,474 | 23.1 |
| 1989 | 42,622 | 22.2 |
|  |  |  |

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics.

Table 32: Region of birth of children immigrating to Canada, 1989

|  | Number of immigrant children | As \% of all immigrants from region | As \% of all immigrant children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asia | 14,967 | 20.3 | 35.1 |
| Europe | 10,253 | 23.4 | 24.1 |
| Middle East | 4,843 | 24.9 | 11.4 |
| Africa | 2,727 | 22.4 | 6.4 |
| West Indies | 2,696 | 24.7 | 6.3 |
| Central America | 1,915 | 31.6 | 4.5 |
| South America | 1,885 | 21.7 | 4.4 |
| Great Britain | 1,651. | 19.6 | 3.9 |
| U.S.A. | 1,415 | 20.4 | 3.3 |
| Other | 270 | 13.1 | 0.6 |
| Total | 42,622 | 22.2 | 100.0 |

Source: Employment and Immigration Canada, Immigration Statistics.

## Statistics Canada Publications

| MAIL TO: |
| :--- |
| Publication Sales |
| Statistics Canada |
| Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 |

(Please print)
Company
Company
Department $\qquad$
Attention $\qquad$

City
Postal Code $\qquad$ Province Tel. $\qquad$
FAX TO: (613) 951-1584
A Fax will be treated as an original order. Please do not send confirmation.

METHOD OF PAYMENT
$\begin{array}{ll}\square & \text { Purchase Order Number (please enclose) } \\ \square & \text { Payment enclosed } \\ \square & \text { Bill me later (max } \$ 500 \text { ) }\end{array}$ $\qquad$
$\square$ Bill me later (max. $\$ 500$ )
Charge to my:


MasterCardVISA
Account Number
Expiry Date


Signature
Client Reference Number

| Catalogue Number | Title | Frequency/ Release Date | Annual Subscription or Book Price |  |  | Ory | Total$\$$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Canada <br> \$ | United States USS | Other Countries USS |  |  |
| 89-503E | Women in Canada |  | 35.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 |  |  |
| 89.509 | The Family in Canada |  | 35.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 |  |  |
| 89.510 | Immigrants in Canada |  | 38.00 | 46.00 | 46.00 |  |  |
| 89-511 | Youth in Canada |  | 34.00 | 36.00 | 36.00 |  |  |
| 89-519 | A Portrait of Seniors in Canada |  | 43.00 | 52.00 | 60.00 |  |  |
| 89-520 | A Portrait of Children in Canada |  | 40.00 | 48.00 | 56.00 |  |  |
| 89-521E | Canadians in the Pre-retirement Years: A Profile of People Aged 55-64 |  | 36.00 | 43.00 | 50.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Version française de ce bon de commande disponible sur demande


Cheque or money order should be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications. Canadian clients pay in Canadian funds. Clients from the United States and other countries pay total amount in US funds drawn on a US bank.

Order completed by: Date:
Subscriptions will begin with the next issue.


## DATE DUE




[^0]:    Source: Statistics Canada, Cataiogues 84-204 and 82-003S14.

[^1]:    Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-003S12.

[^2]:    Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Status of Day Care in Canada.

